

# THE EVENING ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland

Vol. VII, No. 12

THE EVENING ADVOCATE ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920.

PRICE: ONE CENT

## NEWFOUNDLAND WINS!

**Mr. Hawes Nfld's Agent in Italy Sells 200,000 Qtls of Fish to Italian Consorzio!**

**What Says Masters Gridley, Hue, Aaron Stone And All The Other Aarons Now?**

**A TORY BRIBE! Newfoundland Wins! The Price of Flour**

**TORIES WOULD PAY \$2,000 TO**

**CAPT. LEO MURPHY IF HE WOULD GET**

**LEGROW AND SMALL TO JOIN CASHIN**

MR. HAWES, OUR AGENT IN ITALY, TELEGRAPHS THAT HE HAS SOLD 150,000 QUINTALS OF FISH TO THE ITALIAN CONSORZIO ON NEWFOUNDLAND'S TERMS.

HE LATER TELEGRAPHS THAT HE HAS SOLD ANOTHER LOT OF 50,000 QTLS. OF FISH IN VESSELS NOW HUNG UP AT GIBRALTAR AND DESTINED FOR SPAIN, INCLUDING THE "BUCHANAN," TO THE CONSORZIO, MAKING 200,000 QTLS. IN ALL!

NEWFOUNDLAND WINS OUT AND THE FISH REGULATIONS ARE JUSTIFIED!

**SQUIRES GOVERNMENT HAS ARRANGED**

**THAT CANADA ABOLISHES TWO DOLLAR**

**EXPORT TAX ON FLOUR COMING HERE**

## OUR VERY LIFE --- CODFISH!

**How The Italian Consorzio Slaughtered Newfoundland Fish And Withheld It From Italians Who Are Eager For It.**

**British Government Advised Nfld To Form Up For Her Own Protection-National Govt. Did So, But Cashin Govt. Were Afraid To Stir, Though They Were Favourable To Action.**

The question of the Italian market and the Italian Fish Combine in Italy, known as the Consorzio Merluzzi (translation: Codfish Association) has figured very prominently in the Press of late, and distorted statements are being used by the Opposition to try and influence the votes of the good people of St. John's West against the present Government. We append an outline of the happenings for the last two years and leave it to the people of Newfoundland to judge whether the steps taken by the present Government are not justifiable and right.

In the fall of 1918 while the ordinary export of fish from Newfoundland to foreign markets was going along satisfactorily, just as it has done for a century past, there was a movement in Italy for the formation of a Codfish Trust or Combine, known in Italian as the "Consorzio Merluzzi." It was pleaded at the time that the object of this was to obtain cheaper fish food for the Italian people, and the Italian Government may possibly have intended it in that way, but enough is known of the kind of people who originated it, and enough has been seen of its methods of operation since, to enable fish exporters here to be quite sure that it is in fact an organization for making money out of Newfoundland fish at the expense of the Newfoundland shipper and of the Italian consumer, to whom, in the matter of price, it has been no benefit at all.

The method adopted was to form an Association of a number of leading fish dealers and to prohibit by Governmental authority any dealer in Italy from importing any fish otherwise than through the Agency of the Consorzio. We are credibly informed that one or two leading fish merchants in Italy well known to the Newfoundland trade were offered the Presidency of this organization and refused it, and it was ultimately

entrusted to a gentleman heretofore unknown in the Codfish trade.

The position was then that the Newfoundland shipper was unable to obtain any offer for his fish from anyone in Italy except the Consorzio. At this time cargoes of fish were on the way to Italy, among them being cargoes by the steamers "Eskasoni" and "Wellington," and although prior to the formation of the Consorzio Italian buyers had been negotiating for the purchase of cargoes of fish outright, they now refused to handle the "Eskasoni" or the "Wellington," and it was not until these steamers had been held at Gibraltar for some time, incurring heavy charges for demurrage, that arrangements were made by which the fish was taken over by the Consorzio on their own terms, which were a considerable reduction on the previous prices obtained. It has been the aim of the Consorzio throughout to get cargoes into their hands without having committed themselves to any terms as to price or payment, and thus have the shippers entirely at their mercy, because the shipper, having made his arrangements with the shipowner and chartered his ship for Italy, cannot, as a rule, alter its destination and take it elsewhere, or if he can, it is only by going to heavy extra expense which may absorb all his profit. The same applies, of course, if the ship is his own. Further, it was made a rule that when once fish was landed at an Italian port it could not be re-exported.

While the price of the fish shipped by the two steamers was arrived at by arrangement, subsequent cargoes by sailing vessels, had, for the reasons above stated, to be left entirely at the mercy of the Consorzio, who gave what price they liked, and made their own terms as regards payment. As instances of the treatment received by Newfoundland Shippers of Codfish, the following

cases are cited:—

(1) Two cargoes, to the purchase of which the Consorzio was committed, and which were sent forward in good faith, were only accepted at a reduction of 25/- per quintal in one case and 25/- per quintal in the other case.

(2) Two cargoes shipped by a West Coast Firm were slaughtered in the same way and to use the words of the shipper "he was glad even to get the vessel back."

(3) The sailing vessel "Armored" arrived at Gibraltar, and inducements were held out to her by the Consorzio to proceed to Italy. After her arrival at Naples they refused to take delivery or to allow the cargo to be landed, and it was only after a lapse of nearly two months, and through the intervention of the British Government that the cargo was allowed to be landed. Through the long delay the Labrador fish on board had so deteriorated in quality that it had to be destroyed, but prior to being destroyed it was ordered to be put into cold storage in a store held by one of the members of the Consorzio, who made a heavy charge on the shippers for this storage, although the fish prior to being stored was known to be unfit for human food. Although the shippers lost the complete value of the fish they were compelled to pay heavy charges for afterwards carting it away to be destroyed. The loss to shippers on the "Armored" shipment alone could not have been less than \$150,000. The shore fish by this vessel had also deteriorated very much, and the Consorzio refused to handle it at any price, but they made the concession of allowing this damaged fish to be sold at public auction, with the result that the buying competition was keen for it, AND IT BROUGHT A HIGHER PRICE THAN WHAT THE CONSORZIO HAD PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR SOUND PARCELS.

(4) In the case of the "Nina L. C." belonging to the F.P.U., the Consorzio had purchased the cargo at a fixed price, but when it arrived at Naples the ship was ordered out of Port by the Consorzio, and but for the intervention of the British Authorities, and the fact that Mr. Coaker was on the spot, would have met the same fate as the "Armored." In the end the cargo was sold at a fairly good price.

This is an instance of the injustice suffered by the shippers through the formation of the Consorzio, and also an excellent illustration of the then demand in Italy for Newfoundland fish.

Shortly after the formation of the Consorzio representations were made by the National Government of Newfoundland to the British Authorities informing them as to the impossible conditions brought about by the formation of the Consorzio. The British Government said they could not interfere, but advised the trade to form a similar combine in Newfoundland for their own protection. With this object the late Minister of Shipping, Sir John C. Crosbie, called representatives of the Trade together, and at this Meeting, held in the Executive Council Chamber, at which almost every shipper of fish in the Island was represented, it was agreed to sell fish in Italy, Greece and Brazil through a central organization, which was there and then unanimously formed, and consisted of:—

Sir John C. Crosbie, Minister of Shipping, Chairman.

Hon. W. B. Grieve.

Hon. John Harvey (the late).

Hon. A. E. Hickman.

This Committee arranged for minimum prices to be fixed in these three countries, and as a result considerable sales were made in Greece, and in Brazil at more than the minimum prices

fixed.

As a result of control by this Committee disastrous results were avoided, and the bulk of the shipments were satisfactorily marketed. We lay particular stress on the formation of this Central Organization for controlling sales as above mentioned, to show that the present Government were not the originators of the proposals for the regulation of the export of codfish, and the fixing of prices, but merely carried on the principles and work which had been inaugurated and done under their predecessors THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

During the month of July last, prior to the general election and under Sir Michael Cashin's Government, a Meeting of Fish Exporters was called at the Board of Trade Rooms at the instance of Sir John C. Crosbie who pointed out the absolute necessity that the shippers, in the interests of Newfoundland should combine and control the exports of codfish to the markets of Italy, and Greece both as regards price, supply, and quality. After hearing Sir John C. Crosbie, the Fish Exporters passed a resolution requesting him to appoint a Special Committee to prepare a scheme for the exportation of fish to Italy and Greece, and proper regulations governing supply, price and quality. This Committee was duly appointed, and held several meetings. They prepared a scheme for the inspection of codfish, as they considered that some such step as this for the protection of the buyer was the first thing necessary in organizing a scheme for regulation of exports. The scheme for inspection, although strongly approved of by Sir John C. Crosbie, did not materialize, as members of the Government were afraid that at the approaching Election it might jeopardize their return and worse still, although the majority of

(Continued on page 4)



# MOLASSES!

Both FANCY and GROCERY, for sale cheap at  
**BISHOP, SONS & CO., Limited**

## NOTICE OF POLL AND CANDIDATES

Electoral District of St. John's, Western Division.

To Wit:

Public Notice is hereby given to the electors of the Electoral District aforesaid that a Poll has been demanded in the election now pending for the same, and that I have granted such Poll and the persons duly nominated as Candidates at the said election and for whom only votes will be received are—

### 1-BROWNIGG.

Hon. Henry J. Brownrigg of St. John's, Wholesale Grocer and Minister of Finance and Customs.

### 2-LINEGAR.

William J. Linegar, of St. John's.

### 3-MARTIN

James T. Martin of St. John's, Undertaker.

### 4-SQUIRES.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., of St. John's, Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary.

Of which all persons are hereby requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1920.

F. J. DOYLE,  
Returning Officer.

Each elector, on entering the Booth Room where the poll is to be held shall declare his name, surname and addition.

After so doing he shall receive a Ballot Paper in the above form.

Each elector, if required by the Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, one of the Candidates, or one of their Agents, shall before receiving his Ballot Paper, taken an oath of qualification.

The voter is to vote only for two candidates.

After receiving his Ballot Paper, the voter shall go into one of the compartments, and, with a pencil there provided, place a cross in the division containing the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates for whom he intends to vote, thus, X.

The voter will then fold the Ballot Paper so as to show a portion of the back only with the initials of the Deputy Returning Officer, and shall hand it so folded up to the Deputy Returning Officer, shall, without unfolding it, ascertain that it is the Ballot Paper which he furnished to the elector, and then immediately place it in the Ballot Box. The voter shall forthwith leave the Polling Station.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a Ballot Paper he may return it to the Deputy Returning Officer, who will give him another.

If a voter votes for more candidates than he is entitled to vote for, or places any mark on the Ballot Paper by which he can afterwards be identified, his vote will be void and will not be counted.

If a voter takes a Ballot or Ballot Paper out of the Polling Station or fraudulently puts any other into the Ballot Box than the Paper given him by the Deputy Returning Officer, he will be subject to be punished by a fine of Five Hundred Dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding Six Months, with or without hard labor.

### WARD BOUNDARIES. St. John's West.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given for the information of the Electors in the Electoral District of St. John's, Western Division, that the following Boundaries of the Wards in which Electors will record their votes in the District of St. John's West, are as follows, viz:—

No. 1 Ward shall extend from the east side of Waterford Bridge and Molloy's Lane to the west side of Leslie Street and vicinity.

No. 2 Ward shall extend from the east side of Leslie Street to west side of Patrick Street and vicinity.

No. 3 Ward shall extend from the east side of Patrick Street to the west side of Springdale Street and vicinity.

No. 4 Ward shall extend from the east side of Springdale Street to the west side of Queen's Street, Barter's

No. 5 Ward shall extend from the east side of Queen's Street and Barter's Hill to the west side of Beck's Cove, Carter's Hill, Freshwater Road and vicinity.

The Southside is a separate Section, and Electors living between Fort Amherst Lighthouse and Waterford Bridge will vote at the Booths on the Southside.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Electoral District of St. John's, Western Division, that the Poll Stations herein set forth will be opened from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m. on Thursday 22nd day of January, 1920, in the following places viz:

### NO. 1—SOUTHSIDE SECTION.

Booth 1.—At the house of widow Roberts. For electors only residing between Fort Amherst and Job's Bridge.

Booth 2.—At the house of Michael Stafford. For electors only residing between Job's Bridge and Waterford Bridge.

### NO. 2—BLACKHEAD SECTION.

Booth.—At the house of Joseph Healey.

### NO. 3—PETTY HARBOR SECTION.

Booth 1.—Maddox Cove—At the house of Widow Madden.

Booth 2.—Northside—At the house of Widow Kielley.

Booth 3.—Southside—At the house of Mrs. H. Hopkins.

### NO. 4—GOLD'S SECTION.

Booth.—West—At the house of William Doyle.

Booth.—East—At the house of Widow Dooling.

### NO. 5—KILBRIDE SECTION.

Booth.—At the house of Michael Ryan.

### NO. 6—TOPSAIL ROAD OR BOGGY HALL SECTION.

Booth.—At the house of Jeremiah Brennan.

### NO. 7—FRESHWATER VALLEY SECTION.

Booth.—At the house of Widow Cramp.

### NO. 8—ST. PHILLIP'S SECTION WEST SIDE.

Booth 1.—At the house of Mrs. Lavinia Squires.

### EAST SIDE.

Booth 2.—At the house of Algernon Tacker.

### OLD BROAD COVE ROAD.

Booth 3.—At the house of Mrs. D. D. Haines.

### THORBURN ROAD.

Booth 4.—At the house of Widow Hogan.

### NO. 9—ST. JOHN'S SECTION.

#### No. 1 Ward.

Booth 1.—At the house of Philip Healey, 345 Water St. W., for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters A,B,C,D,E.

Booth 2.—At the house of James Brennan, 338 Water Street West, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N.

Booth 3.—At the house of James Kane, 337 Water Street West, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z.

Booth 4.—At the house of Richard Fennessey, 264 Hamilton Avenue and corner of Leslie Street, for all electors residing on North side of Cornwall Avenue and within Ward 1.

#### No. 2 Ward.

Booth 1.—At the house of John Muldowney, 297 Water Street West, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter A,B,C,D,E.

Booth 2.—At the house of Peter Wall, 291 Water Street West, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N.

Booth 3.—At the house of Mrs. Evans, 214 Water Street West, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters O,P,Q,R,S.

Booth 4.—At the house of Mrs. Hayes, 182 Water Street West, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z.

Booth 5.—At the house of Mrs. Vavasour, Brazil's Field, for all electors residing in Ward 2 North of the centre of LeMarchant Road.

#### No. 3 Ward.

Booth 1.—At the house of Bertram Waddleton, 69 Plank Road, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters A,B,C,D.

Booth 2.—At the house of Patrick Hart, 128 Water Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters E,F,G,H,I,J,K.

Booth 3.—At the house of Mrs. Dobbin, 231 New Gower Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters L,M,N.

Booth 4.—At the house of James

electors only whose surnames begin with the letters P,Q,R,S,T.

Booth 5.—At the house of Moses Strong, 224 New Gower Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters U,V,W,X,Y,Z.

#### No. 4 Ward.

Booth 1.—At the house of Mrs. Gaul, 36 Pleasant Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters A,B,C,D.

Booth 2.—At the house of James Mansfield, 119 New Gower Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters E,F,G,H,I,J,K.

Booth 3.—At the house of John Foley, 94 New Gower Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters L,M,N,O.

Booth 4.—At the house of Mrs. McGrath, 97 New Gower Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters P,Q,R,S,T.

Booth 5.—At the house of Bartholomew Hagerty, 15 Queen Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters U,V,W,X,Y,Z.

#### No. 5 Ward.

Booth 1.—At the house of Mrs. Kane, 17 Holdsworth Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters A,B,C,D.

Booth 2.—At the house of Mrs. Butt, 34 Adelaide Street, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters E,F,G,H,I,J,K.

Booth 3.—At the house of Patrick Fleming, 1 Carter's Hill, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters L,M,N,O.

Booth 4.—At the house of Mrs. Ryan, 1 Carter's Hill, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters P,Q,R,S,T.

Booth 5.—At the house of Mrs. Brown, 3 Carter's Hill, for electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters U,V,W,X,Y,Z.

F. J. DOYLE.

Returning Officer

Jan 13, 15, 17, 20, 22

### KIPPERS! KIPPEES! KIPPERS!

The real thing. Have you tried our delectable kippers? If not, you have never tasted a real kipper, for their equal has never been sold on this side of the Atlantic. We have had twenty years' experience in the kipper trade in Scotland, and ours is the real kipper—the most delicious and appetizing of all foods—try them fried for breakfast or tea—only one dollar per dozen—cash with order—try a dozen. After that your family will see that you order more. A. Fleck & Co., Herring Curers, Corling, Newfoundland—Oct 28, 1919

GENERAL SMUTS asked the South African Parliament for \$140,000 for advertising South Africa overseas. He asked the public to contribute \$50,000 more for the same purpose.

## IN STOCK

GALVANIZED WIRE NAILS FROM 1½" TO 4"  
ENGLISH FLAT POINT PATENT GALVANIZED NAILS, FROM 1½" TO 4"  
ENGLISH F. GUNPOWDER, IN 12½ AND 25 POUND WOODEN KEYS.  
SHOT, ALL SIZES.

**JOBS STORES Ltd.,**

## NOTICE TO EX SERVICE MEN.

With the return of the dark evenings it has been arranged to open the Night School for the Winter months, beginning on Monday, October 6th.

The Night School will be in session from 8 o'clock to 9.30 every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday night until further notice.

All ex-service men are entitled to free tuition in the Night School.

This affords a splendid opportunity to men who are at work during the day to fit themselves by education in their special line for promotion.

All applications for admission should be made to the Vocational Officer.

WILL NAME S-16



MRS. ARCHIBALD MCNEIL, JR.

Mrs. Archibald McNeil, Jr., formerly Miss Ann Orr, has just been announced by the Navy Department at Washington as the one selected by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels to act as sponsor for the new giant Lake submarine, the S-16, to be launched Tuesday, December 23. The S-16 is one of the largest submarines built in America. Mrs. McNeil will launch the big submarine, breaking on its side one of the last bottles of real champagne at the Lake plant in Bridgeport. Secretary Daniels is expected to be present and participate in the ceremonies.

Thousands of years ago man in his savage state, who was latter able to control his muscles than modern man, bristled his hair out in order to look fierce and dangerous. Our ancestors fluffed their hair out in order to keep out the cold, and to this day the hairs of man stand on end when the body is exposed to cold. That is the real reason why we get "goose flesh." When our "hair stands on end," our "flesh creeps," or we get "goose flesh," the muscles which are situated under the skin contract and give the blood out. Naturally the skin becomes white. It is then that we are "ghostly with fright" and "like to the lips." As the blood vessels and muscles contract so the skin quakes, pulling the hairs which cover the skin up straight. That is exactly what happens to the hair when it stands on end. We might even call it "goose flesh of the head."

Do you want to tell the Fishermen what you have for sale? Well, then, put your ad in THE FISHMEN'S PAPER.

## Mr. Linegar And Housing Scheme

Hon. John Anderson Replies to Mr. Linegar's Misstatement of Facts re Interview With Premier On Housing Question.

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir,—I have not the slightest desire to enter into a paper discussion of Mr. Linegar's connection with the great housing scheme, sufficient for me to inform the public, and those who are interested in the welfare of better homes for workmen, that for over two years Mr. Linegar has given a great deal of his time and took a deep interest in the movement for better housing, and no one knows better than I do his opinion previous to the general election of those he is now politically associated with.

Both Mr. Linegar and Mr. James McGrath, were towers of strength to me in advocating one of the greatest social reforms for the betterment of the human race the Home—Home, Sweet Home.

Although attempts were made many times to turn us down by awfully clever anonymous writers to the press, and highly cultured political demagogues, we never got discouraged.

For some reason Mr. Linegar has thought fit to paddle his own canoe, and turn a political somersault. He must understand that he cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hound. He cannot be a member of the housing commission to negotiate a business proposition with the government and at the same time oppose the government at the coming by-election, it is against the principal fabric of our housing scheme.

Common sense, Mr. Linegar is in the happy position, he pleased himself. The following is an extract taken from a speech delivered by Mr. Linegar on Thursday night last.

"Mr. Linegar also dealt ably with the housing problem and building committee of which he was chairman. It would be idle, he stated, to tell his story—what he thought of his present action could possibly be performed than that on the part of the men whom he had been associated with when they called themselves together and formed a new committee. Mr. Linegar also told of an interview with Mr. Squires at which Mr. Gibbs and Mr. McGrath were present and some other directors of the Housing Company, at which Mr. Squires offered to do something if the other directors of the company took off their coats and fought for him. Accordingly, he could or he would not be a party to such a transaction and because of his manly stand and his unwillingness to compromise himself he was vilified and attacked."

If the above is a correct report of what Mr. Linegar did say, briefly let me say—if my friend has a story to tell, let the public have it without delay—and don't forget in telling his story—what he thought of his political company.

There is another little bit of the above speech I wish to quote. Mr. Linegar also told of an interview with Mr. Squires at which Mr. Gibbs and Mr. McGrath were present and some other directors of the Housing Company, at which Mr. Squires offered to do something if the directors of the company took off their coats and fought for him.

If Mr. Linegar made the above statement, I characterize such as mean, vile, and contemptible as it is false.

The deputation on Housing who waited upon Squires' government entered into no political compact, nor yet were they asked for their political support. The Squires Government have taken up the Great Housing Scheme as a business proposition, which was turned down by the Lloyd, and Cashin governments.

It is up to the workmen of St. John's West and every elector in that important constituency to vote for Squires and Brownrigg, and give them a chance to carry out their manifesto—which promises so much for the country and the workmen.

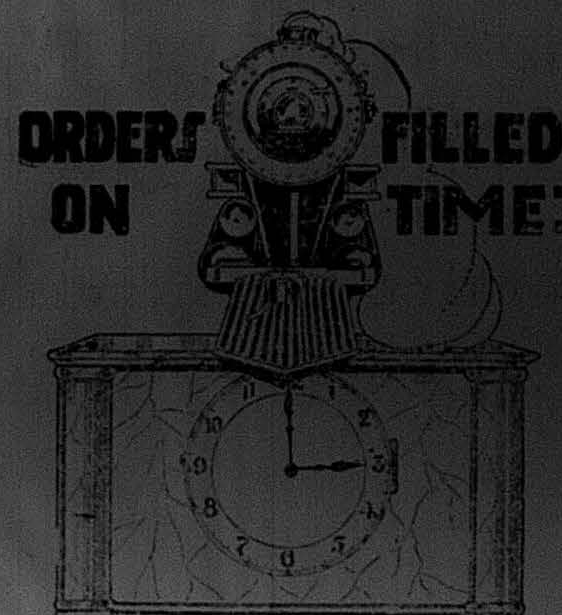
Voters of St. John's West—Let us give them a trial, I believe they will be faithful, loyal and true to the land we live in.

I believe the Squires government will go down in history as the greatest benefactors of this Dominion and the industrial classes of the country.

JOHN ANDERSON.

## Important!

Outport Merchants and Mail Order Patrons who send to us have their



ORDERS FILLED ON TIME.

We have particularly good values in Ladies' Furs, a manufacturer's clearing line. Prices to please you. Ladies' Coats in newest styles and at moderate prices.

**Templeton's**

## Notice!

Schooner owners are notified that vessels anchored in the vicinity of the Dry Dock should they receive any damage by vessels entering or leaving the dock that the owners of such vessels will not be recompensed.

EDWARD ENGLISH,

Harbour Master.

## A Change in the Tune

We can sell you "Lincoln" Plate Beef—new and bright—at a MUCH LOWER PRICE to-day.

You can buy a brl. GOOD SOUND APPLS, at our wharf premises, for

**\$3.75 per Brl.**

**George Neal**

Jan 14, 21



## We Still Require 280 Men

200 AT MILLERTOWN  
50 AT GRAND FALLS  
30 AT BADGER

Work will last until the end of the Logging Season, April 15th or later, but men are needed particularly between now and February 1st. After that date snow hinders cutting, although anyone who wishes to stay until the end of the season may do so, provided his work is satisfactory.

## GOOD WAGES ARE BEING PAID

Wages are paid in cash, and if wanted can be drawn as earned. Those who prefer to do so may cut pulpwood on contract, or if four or five men come in and wish to work together they may do so, getting paid by the cord for all wood cut. In this way good men can earn the highest wages.

## Working Conditions Are Excellent

This Company's Camps comply strictly with all conditions of the Logging Act. Good food is provided. Medical service is well looked after. Every attention is paid to mail delivery, meals and lodging where required on the way in to camps, etc., etc.

The wage scale is advertised at all Post Offices and Railway Stations, or further particulars will be furnished on application to Millertown or Badger.

**A.N.D. COMPANY, Ltd.**

# TRIUMPHANT MEETING LAST NIGHT ACCLAIMS SQUIRES & BROWNRIGG

Overwhelming Enthusiasm Makes Plain that the Tory Campaign is only a Joke

Capt. Leo Murphy tells of Bribe Offered him \$2000.00 to get LeGrow and Small to Leave Squires and Join Cashin.

It was fitting the event that last night's rally of the supporters of the Liberal Reform Party of St. John's West should have been held in the MAJESTIC THEATRE. Seldom, if ever, was there such an enthusiastic and determined concourse of citizens gathered together under one roof to discuss political issues and join together for the common good of a common cause.

Enthusiasm was the key note of the meeting. Not a solitary interruption was heard for the whole night. The building packed with voters young and old, and magnificent addresses brimming over with truth, honesty and solid argument were the outstanding features of the meeting.

It can be truthfully said that the Hon. R. A. Squires has captured the hearts of the voters of St. John's West. He with Mr. Brownrigg are general favorites and the genuine outbursts of public approval of his policy and his government was something that must have given the Prime Minister the satisfaction of knowing that honesty of purpose and faithful discharge of his official duties since he assumed control of the Government were fully appreciated by the independent electors of the premier district.

On the platform with Messrs. Squires and Brownrigg were some thirty members of the West End committee and Hon. M. P. Gibbs, Lieut. H. Small, M.H.A., Ex-Sergeant Major LeGrow, M.H.A., Capt. L. C. Murphy, Hon. John Anderson, Mr. James McGrath, President L.S.P.U., Mr. T. C. Noel, President N.I.W.A., Mr. P. Bennett, Delegate N.I.W.A., Mr. Michael Foley, ex-Labor candidate, and Messrs. Steer, J. J. Rossiter, W. Parsons, J. M. Devine, Capt. Kennedy, R.N.R., W. H. Jackman, Phil Brown, and others.

Mr. John V. O'Dea, acted as chairman and at ten past eight called the meeting to order. Mr. O'Dea in a few well chosen words explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. O'Dea stated the object of the meeting was to give an opportunity to the Government candidates to outline the policy of the Government and to rebut the false charges and misrepresentations that have been spoken and printed and circulated by the opponents of the Liberal Reform Party, in order to deceive the electors and gain popular support for their almost defunct aggregation—the present Opposition. After hearing the observations, listening to the addresses, and properly digesting the facts put forth by Hon. Messrs. Squires and Brownrigg, and the other speakers of the present popular Government, he felt sure that all present would be convinced that Squires and Brownrigg were worthy of the votes of the free and independent electors of St. John's West at the forthcoming by-election and that their majorities on polling day would be in excess of the splendid vote accorded them in the general election of November last.

Hon. Mr. Brownrigg was the first speaker of the evening and was received with spontaneous and prolonged cheers and Mr. Brownrigg, who was in excellent form began by reminding the immense audience of voters present that in October last with Hon. R. A. Squires and others he had asked for the people's support in the general election. Now in the same hall, the Majestic Theatre, he and his colleague, Hon. Mr. Squires, asked them once more for that endorsement and that support so heartily and readily given on November last. Both of them had been elected as representatives in the new Government, for St. John's West in spite of what any man or any opposition may say to the contrary. He could not see how any mathematician (except of course of the freak Tory calibre) could figure out how any man who received less votes than the two highest were elected and the speakers, who had a hard day's campaign work and who concluding asserted that Squires and Brownrigg if elected would not be found jolling around on the Government benches, the workingman has a guarantee from

the Tory campaign that they would not be led by the nose by any section, and would show that they had independence and the will to work for the best interests of the people of their District and for the welfare of the people of the country of which they were proud to be natives.

Reiterating in a straight and manly manner his plea for the support of the electorate for himself and his able colleague, Hon. Mr. Squires, Mr. Brownrigg took his seat amidst applause which fairly shook the big theatre.

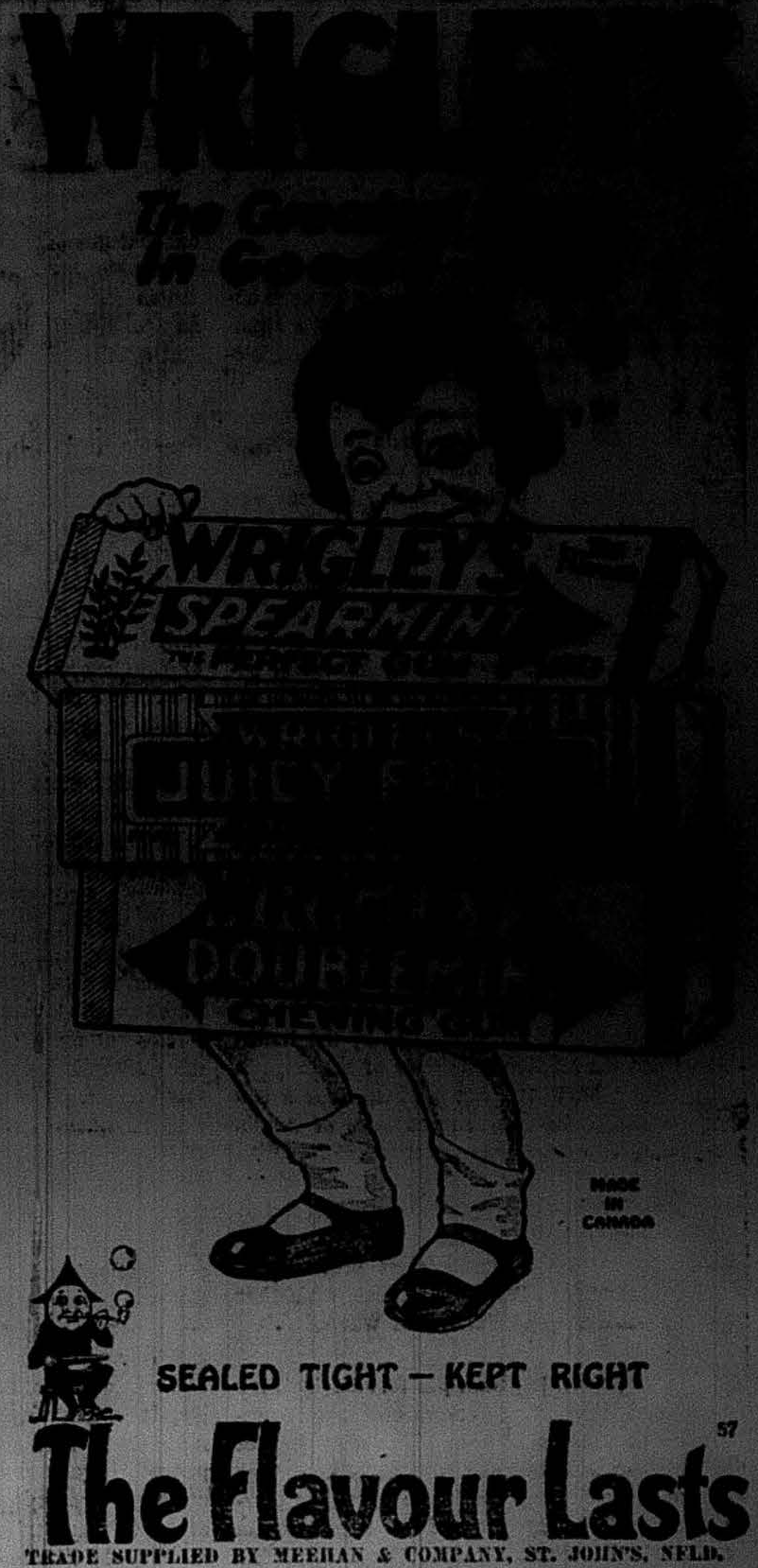
Mr. Thos. Noel, president of the N.I.W.A., was the next speaker and was received with a storm of cheers. His speech though short was to the point and convincing. He did not come to the meeting in his official capacity as president of the N.I.W.A., but as a citizen of St. John's West to support the present government, to show his sympathy with it and to acknowledge and show his gratitude for the friendliness and good will they had evidenced for labor and the working man. When he looked at the great fishermen's union of the north and the splendid work it had done for the thousands of toilers in its ranks, it was only right and proper that labor in the city should ally itself with and assist this great combination instead of doing aught to injure or impede it.

He hoped that labor in St. John's would generously support Messrs. Squires and Brownrigg, tried and true friends of the workers, who were opposed by two men not in sympathy with them, allied to a party who opposed them and who had never received the sanction of labor as an entity or organization to represent them in this election contest. The labor was never consulted, he did not know who selected Mr. Linegar for this election, but he did know that the original committee was never consulted on the matter. He never received the approval of labor as a body in St. John's. Considering that the government had approved the housing scheme, that they were the friends of labor, that they were prepared at all times to help and encourage the working men, he appealed to all his fellow workers and public spirited citizens to return Squires and Brownrigg with gratifying majorities.

Mr. James McGrath might well feel proud at the ovation accorded him when he rose to speak. One of the opponents of Squires and Brownrigg at a recent meeting had stated that "McGrath should also be there, but he was with the true friends of labor and if Mr. Linegar who made the assertion, had the true feeling for the city workers he should be at the Liberal Reform meeting with Mr. McGrath."

He reminded them of 8 months ago when organized labor in St. John's had selected fourteen representatives to call on the then Premier, Sir Wm. F. Lloyd and his executive which was composed of Sir M. P. Cashin, Sir J. C. Crosbie, W. J. Ellis and W. Woodford with others, as representing organized labor in the matter of the scheme for building homes for workmen of the city. After a few "nice remarks" said Mr. McGrath, they promised to give it "some consideration" and since that time, now eight months ago, nothing was heard of the matter though the premier took away the documents relating to the matter and his was how the representatives of 6000 workmen had been treated. Then a few days after a vote of want of confidence was passed as a present to the Lloyd Government by Sir M. P. Cashin and his party, which party then took over the reins of government and held the documents that I have alluded to. That party produced its manifesto and he was not aware when that manifesto was published that there was one word about the housing scheme for the workmen.

When the Squires manifesto on the contrary came forth one of the first items it dealt with was this same housing scheme, and more than that, the party produced its manifesto and he was not aware when that manifesto was published that there was one word about the housing scheme for the workmen.



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During the past year or two there has been quite a revival of the Valentine custom, and this year promises to be the "Best Ever."

We are well-stocked with dainty designs suitable for the occasion.

Panels ..... 60c., \$1.20, \$1.80 per doz.  
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Sachets ..... 60c. per doz.  
Post Cards ..... \$1.00, \$1.50 per 100

Shop Keepers should send in their orders at once, to allow for any possible delay in delivery.

**Ayre & Sons**  
LIMITED

## NOTICE!

**Newfoundland Govt. Coastal Mail Service.**

Will shippers of freight for "Flower's Cove" and "Old Ferrole" by S. S. Seal (sailed December 13th, 1919) kindly take redelivery of this freight as early as possible from the premises of Messrs. Bowring Brothers, Limited, as the "Seal" was prevented by ice conditions from reaching these ports.

Please send original Bills of Lading.

**W. H. CAVE,**

Acting Minister of Shipping.

Jan 14/20



# OUR VERY LIFE--CODFISH!

(Continued from page 1)

the shippers were unanimous about fixing prices, it was found in practice that it could not be done because one of the largest shippers himself a Member of the late Government, could never be trusted to abide by any decision arrived at.

After the present Government came into Power, it was represented to them that shippers had found by experience that it was impossible to put into operation on the voluntary systems any rules for the regulating and control of the exportation of Codfish, so necessary for the improvement of unsatisfactory conditions prevailing. Little could be done unless the rules were backed by such Governmental Authority as would prevent irresponsible persons from taking individual action which would have the effect of defeating the measures taken. The Government accordingly, acting under the impression that they had the power to do what was necessary under the "Imports and Exports Restriction Act" introduced the regulations which have now been declared by the Supreme Court to be beyond the scope of that Act.

The prices lately fixed for Italy leave in the majority of cases, and especially since the recent heavy fall in exchange in Newfoundland, little or no margin for the exporter, and taking into account the quality of fish demanded by the Italian market and the relative conditions of exchange in the different Mediterranean markets, it is a fact that we are giving Italy her supplies of fish in consideration of her serious economical condition at a substantially lower price than we are giving them to any other market. This was done, not by accident, but with the definite intention of recognizing the economic conditions at present prevailing in Italy, and the close alliance which has always existed both in Peace and War with that Nation.

The argument has been put forward by some of the Foreign and other Brokers who have recently endeavored to enter the fish trade here, that they can buy fish and sell it in Italy and other markets at lower rates than those which the Government, with the approval of the regular trade has thought it necessary to fix. The reply to this is, that firms such as those which have taken this attitude do not form any part whatever of the regular machinery of this Country's Trade. They do not finance the fishery, or supply the fishermen. They do not maintain any premises for the storage, or any staffs for the handling and care for fish, or for buying and holding it for long periods during the fall and winter in order to stabilize the movement of our staple products. They merely enter the trade at a moment when it seems favorable to them, hastily buy a quantity of fish, which they immediately sell at a small margin, snatch their profits and stand aside, and when it is necessary that the fishery should be financed, or that stocks should be carried over for a few months they are nowhere to be found. Their business is not even sufficiently fixed or established in this Colony for them to come under the operation of the Profits Tax. They are merely birds of passage who stop in and seize a profit when circumstances are favorable, but who have no permanent status here, and do nothing to maintain the regular trade of the Colony. They are under little expense, they maintain no staffs, and no premises, and no ships, and in the well-known phrase "they carry their offices in their hats," consequently, when conditions are favorable it is possible that they at times undersell the regular merchants, but if we had to depend on such buyers as these year in and year out, we should be badly off indeed.

With regard to the Consorzio, it is pointed

out that this organization presses heavily not only on the Newfoundland Shipper, but also upon the Italian Consumer. From the very beginning of its operation it has been known to Exporters here that there were many parties in Italy strongly desirous of returning to trade under the old free relations of dealing direct, without the intervention of the Consorzio. Letters to this effect have frequently been received from fish buyers in Italy, both members, and non-members of the Consorzio. If we had better means of information as to the conditions in Italy, it is certain that this feeling would be much more fully recognized here, and on the occasion of Mr. Coaker's visit to Italy he ascertained definitely that the operations of the Consorzio were resulting in an increase in the cost of fish to the Italian Consumer, amounting to as much as \$15.00 per quintal. The only plea adduced by the Consorzio in support of this undeniable state of affairs was that the Italian Government were losing money in connection with the control of other articles, and were endeavouring to make it up to some extent by their profits on fish.

This year a desire was expressed at a meeting of fish dealers at Rome that they should be allowed to return to the old free terms of contract, which would involve the disbanding of the Consorzio, but against their wishes the existence of the Consorzio was, we believe, prolonged by the Government for a period of six months after the date on which it was originally intended that it should expire.

The much discussed agreement with Mr. Hawes recently published in the newspapers is a private agreement made between most of the principal shippers and Mr. Geo. Hawes. It is entirely a private business matter which does not concern and does not affect anyone whatsoever except the parties involved. It has no political bearing and is not in any sense the outcome of the Regulations, having been entered into before the Regulations were contemplated. Nobody is compelled to sign it and it leaves Mr. Hawes entirely at liberty to accept and deal with cargoes for persons who have not signed it, as can be seen by anyone who likes to read it. If Messrs. Smith & Shipman Co. Ltd. or any other firm had wished to ship their fish through Geo. Hawes, or Hawes & Co., they would not have had to sign that agreement, nor would any persuasion or coercion have been used to cause them to do so. The Government are not compelling anyone to sign that agreement whatsoever; it being, as before stated, an entirely private business matter. Parties desirous of sending fish to Italy are compelled to do so through Mr. Hawes, but they need not for that purpose sign that agreement, and it is understood that Mr. Hawes is quite willing to act for, and is in fact acting for, firms who have not signed that agreement.

The agreement with Mr. Hawes cannot in any way be regarded as constituting a monopoly. It is no more a monopoly for five or ten firms to deal entirely with Mr. Hawes than it was hitherto for five or ten firms to deal exclusively with Messrs. Holmwood & Holmwood or any other London Broker. It is entirely a matter for each firm what it chooses to employ. Another point cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it is this—that so far as markets other than Italy are concerned there is no obligation whatever on any shipper to employ Mr. Hawes. He is at liberty to employ anybody he pleases so long as he adheres to the Government prices and can guarantee adherence to them.

With regard to the much talked of 3% commission—in the first place as regards markets other than Italy no one has to pay this because no

one need employ Mr. Hawes unless he likes. As a matter of fact, however, he will have to pay the London Brokers nearly as much.

In the second place as regards Italy—since persons are compelled to employ Mr. Hawes they must pay his commission of 3%. This is only 1% over what the London brokers charge, and for this extra 1% Mr. Hawes undertakes to provide experienced men in Italy and other markets to safeguard the interests of shippers and adjust amicably with the purchasers any differences that may arise. The charge of 2% made by the London Brokers only covers their charge for the actual making of the sale—they only render their services from their London Offices. Messrs. Hawes and Co. not only make the sales but watch the out-turn of fish and see the whole transaction through to the end. When claims are made the parties are on the spot and in a position to agree mutually upon a settlement of their differences. In the case of the London broker he is so far removed from the scene of operations that he is helpless to render any assistance to the shipper in case of need, and consequently the shipper has to put up with claims which, as he has no representative on the spot, he is not in a position to contest.

As a result of past experience it is felt that it is better to be in a position to avail of the services of an organization such as this whose interests are entirely those of the shipper than to avail of the services of brokers in London or elsewhere whose interests are possibly equally divided. These reasons form the Government's justification for requiring shippers to pay commission at the rate of 3%, in the case of shipments to Italy only, to an Agent who so renders these additional services.

It has been claimed by those who know better, but who are arguing for Political purposes only, that the result of the regulations will be to bring about the shipment of all fish in bulk, and to destroy the Trade of the Coopers and others, to whom the manufacture of fish packages furnishes a living. This can confidently be stated to be the exact reverse of the truth, for it is a well known and accepted fact that the present tendency is more and more towards shipment in packages to Foreign Markets, and is, and will be more and more towards shipment by steamers, which are not, as a rule, suited for shipping in bulk, and it is reasonable to suppose that the time will arrive when shipment in bulk will become much less common than it has been hitherto. As far as the St. John's Coopers are concerned, it ought to be pointed out that the Brokers who have been attacking the regulations purchase fish put up in Outports, the packages being made in the outports, and they give no employment to St. John's Coopers or Labourers. We venture to say that if it had not been for the formation of the Consorzio Italy to-day would have consumed or required as many fish casks and other packages as in former years.

It is unfortunately the fact that the Coopers' Trade in the City this season has been somewhat slack, but this is in no way attributable to the operation of the Regulations, in fact it was a condition which prevailed long before the Regulations were put into effect. It was brought about, as far as we can estimate the situation, by two causes:

First, The price of Cooperage stock rose very rapidly during the season of 1918, and the early part of 1919. We think it is correct to say that as a result of this rise a considerable number of additional men entered the Cooperage business, with the result that there was a large over production of packages. At the same time the rapid rise in the price induced most of the members of the

trade to stock up heavily with packages for fear of a still further rise and as a result many firms have found themselves with a sufficient supply of packages to carry them through the present season, and some of them will on into the next, with very few purchases indeed. Consequently there has been a certain reaction in the demand for packages, and this, in conjunction with the increased number of coopers, particularly in the outports, has produced a distinct shortage of work. We repeat, however, that the Export Regulations have nothing whatever to do with this condition of affairs; and it is impossible for any one to show how they favor or promote shipment in bulk as against shipment in packages. If anything the contrary is the case.

The letter in the "Herald" of Tuesday's date, signed JUSTICE states that the Consorzio is quite willing to pay the price asked by our Government, but wants to be free to buy in the open market.

In answer to this we would point out that the Newfoundland shippers want to be free to sell in the open market. We were doing this prior to the formation of the Consorzio. If the Consorzio prohibits Newfoundland from selling in the open market, Newfoundland retaliates by refusing to sell except on the same open market terms as the Consorzio wishes to buy. It is in order to have all shipments to Italy under one control that the regulations compel them to be made through Messrs. Hawes & Company Limited. The majority of the trade consider this firm to be in the best position to cope with the situation. If the Consorzio will to-morrow permit Newfoundland shippers to sell Newfoundland fish in the open market in Italy, Newfoundland will permit buyers in Italy to buy fish in the open market in Newfoundland. The Consorzio, however, are desirous, while remaining united themselves, of dealing with Newfoundland shippers individually so as to be in a position to play one off against another, and to take advantage of the comparative lack of information on the part of those shippers who are not close in touch with the market conditions in Europe, so as to reduce prices as it may suit them.

The whole point it is desired to make clear to the public is this, that so far from being the first to adopt Governmental regulation in the fish trade we are the last.

A year and a half ago the Italian Government compelled the formation of the Consorzio, forbade any dealer in Italy to obtain supplies except through the Consorzio, and absolutely destroyed free competition among the fish buyers of Italy. No one in Italy could make us an offer for fish except the Consorzio. No one can make us such an offer to-day. The Consorzio would induce cargoes to come to Italy, and once there those cargoes were in their power. If the fish was once landed it was not permitted to be re-exported. If it was not landed then it could lie for weeks or months under the hot sun of the Mediterranean while the Consorzio made offers far below its real value, and Italian buyers who would willingly have paid far higher prices stood by as helpless as the shipper. The Consorzio gave that point away when they allowed the "Armored" damaged fish to be sold by auction, and the buyers gave for damaged fish much more than the Consorzio was offering for sound fish. Meantime the shipper could take his choice. It might be that his Charter Party compelled him to land his fish in Italy,

and then he had no choice, if not, then he might, if he liked order the ship back to Spain or on to Greece at an expense, which in the case of a steamship, was ruinous. He had either to do that or sell at the Consorzio's price, and which ever he did it meant loss of time, and his fish moving about in the warm weather of the Mediterranean deteriorated every day. Mr. Bremner, lately our representative in Italy, reported that the "Armored" fish after it had spent on account of the Consorzio's delays, two months on board of her in the heat of an Italian harbour, was in such a terrible state that the people living near where she was moored protested against the smell, and demanded that she be removed.

Fish is an article which in hot climates and without cold storage will not stand delay. It must go straight to its destination and be discharged and this is why the formation of the Consorzio left Newfoundland shippers at their mercy.

The National Government tried to get Trade to stand together voluntarily. In this they succeeded to a limited extent, although their efforts were hampered by the fact that one member of their committee did not work very well with the others, which, as that Committee consisted only of four, illustrates the difficulty of getting united action by such a system. They finished up the year of 1918.

The Cashin Government in turn formed a Committee, and tried to get shippers to hold together. They failed again because of traitors in the camp, and because some politicians were more concerned with their chances at the forthcoming election than with the Country's welfare.

At length the present Government realizing that it was hopeless to attempt to form a voluntary union as long as there was shippers too ignorant, too shortsighted or too untrustworthy to stand by it decided that after eighteen months of outrage and injustice the time had come to fight the Consorzio with its own weapons. After two previous Governments had failed to maintain a united front among the trade it was at last decided to take the advice given us by the British Authorities a year and a half ago, and absolutely made in the interests of the whole country, yet in spite of all this long lapse of time, and in spite of all the outrages set forth above, newspapers, politicians and brokers are attacking the Government and are trying to make it appear that their action is novel, extraordinary and unfair, because this Colony has at last, after extreme provocation and long forbearances taken in self defence the same step that the Italian Government took a year and a half ago.

It is recognized that the principal benefit of these Regulations to the country at large consists in the fact that in the opinion of those best competent to judge, a decline has been prevented from taking place in the foreign and local markets, which would inevitably have occurred if the Regulations had not been put into force, and in the nature of things this is a benefit which cannot be definitely shown to the public at the present juncture. For this they can only take the word of those qualified to judge. Nevertheless, in a later article there will be shown some of the benefits which have arisen from the control of fish exports.

## - Country Is Saved -

All the Tory scare about the Fish Regulations collapsed with a bang last night when the Prime Minister announced that our agent in Italy, the much-abused Mr. Hawes, had sold ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND QUINTALS OF FISH TO THE ITALIAN CONSORZIO. This shows that Newfoundland is not to be brow-beaten by her enemies here or abroad, and that all the Gridleys and Arons' threats amount to pure bluff.

The message from Mr. Hawes to the Minister of Fisheries is as follows:

"I can sell 150,000 quintals, repeat 7,500 tons; about half each shore and Labrador; maximum quantity each kind 37½%; prices \$7.6, 80.— January, February, March shipments: equal quantities in casks per steamer or sailer, but sellers have option shipping bulk if they wish provided reduction 3/6; might get this down to 2/6; shore to include not less than 20%; Tomcods, Seconds and Haddock, last named with 10/— difference: not more than 20%; Large, Small, in which may be included if desired, Large and Medium same price, namely 90/—.

"Will advance shippers 80% only, retaining balance in order to respond any allowance made by me, Consorzio insists on this."

This settles, to a great extent, all worry over the fish situation. This sale relieves all markets and gives the lie to the statements circulated by the Tories and foreigners that there was no demand for fish. It gives the lie to the Telegram quoted in Mr. Earle's letter in the "News" which said that there were no buyers in Italy.

The Tory campaign in the West End is done after this—the three items dealt with to-day, Flour, Fish and Bribery tactics are exposed and Squires and Brownrigg will win out by great majorities. The Italian Combine with their Aron friends, Gridley, Cashin, Bennett, Higgins, Linegar and Martin, are beaten!

A later message from Mr. Hawes says that he has succeeded in selling ANOTHER LOT OF FIFTY THOUSAND QUINTALS to the Italian Consorzio. This lot is in several vessels now in Gibraltar, on the way, and some destined for Spain, including the "Buchanan," and THE SALE HAS BEEN PUT THROUGH ON NEWFOUNDLAND TERMS!

This makes two hundred thousand quintals of fish sold to the Italians within the past week by Mr. Hawes, Newfoundland's agent in Italy, and proves that the Italian Combine has capitulated, and that the Fish Export Regulations have been justified to the hilt.

IN PLAIN WORDS, THESE REGULATIONS, FOR WHICH THE SQUIRES GOVERNMENT, AND MR. COAKER IN PARTICULAR, HAVE BEEN VILIFIED AND ABUSED BY TORIES AND FOREIGNERS, HAVE SAVED THE COUNTRY!

The Italians wanted Newfoundland fish; the situation there was getting desperate; the Italian Consorzio wanted to beat Newfoundland to her knees and force us to sell fish at ruinous prices; but Newfoundland was firm, and has beaten the Consorzio. It is a great victory for Newfoundland and the best Government that she has ever known.

## "VICTORY"

IS OURSSays  
the good cook;  
when she uses

## Victory Flour

ask the cook to show you  
the best bread in the world

Ten Thousand Barrels in Stock and to Arrive.

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD.,

433 WATER STREET.

July 25, 1920



# TRIUMPHANT MEETING LAST NIGHT ACCLAIMS BROWNRIGG & SQUIRES

(Continued from page 3.)

an advocate of labor as ever. It has been said that he had turned over, but after the defeat of November 3rd the only course open to him was to amalgamate himself with the strongest advocates of labor, and he hoped to see the Liberal Reform candidates re-elected with sweeping majorities (cheers). He then discussed the comparison between the two manifestos.

For himself he was going to vote, work, and do all in his power for the return of the government candidates (cheers).

As Mr. M. A. Foley arose and began taking his coat off, the majestic shook with thunderous applause, which in itself is a reply to his opponents and shows the popularity in which he is held by the workmen of St. John's West. He told that during the past election he had been a labor candidate, but after a hard fight was defeated, but his object in seeking representation was not defeated, for in Squires and Brownrigg the workmen had candidates who were willing to not only fight, but who would do everything possible in the interests of labor. (cheers).

Mr. Foley then detailed the meeting with Cashin as contained in his letter.

In 1917 when the strike was on in the West End were Bennett and Higgins appealed to to settle the dispute? Was not Higgins at that time Reid's selector and was it not his duty to try and beat labor? And at the same time was not Bennett somewhere in England getting movies to take his picture?

Many of the West End voters will remember it was Brownrigg who put his hand in his pocket and helped maintain many of the families of the strikers, or there was not any talk of the present premier fighting against their interests or doing anything detrimental to the workmen. Why? Because he has always been in sympathy with the workman.

It could not be expected that men of greed and corruption could carry on the destinies of this colony, who while in power and while the lads were fighting in Flanders were sitting on their plush cushions amassing a fortune (cheers, hear! hear!).

Hon. W. R. Warren on being interrogated by the chairman said he always lived in St. John's, but it was his first time ever speaking in St. John's or of ever taking part in a political meeting in the city. He belonged to the Liberal Reform Party and was proud of it and was glad that the real leader of labor to-day was the present Prime Minister, Hon. R. A. Squires. He appealed to the electorate to vote for Squires and Brownrigg for three reasons.

First, because they were elected before and deserved it.

Second, because they were worthy of a chance.

And third, because they were doing their best.

He then took up the fishery regulations. It was his privilege to represent Fortune Bay which was a fishing district and the men who elected him depended upon fish for food, for education and for every necessity of life and they would buy fish and catch fish in spite of Aron, Moses or anybody else. A fool control board can keep profiteering but it cannot keep prices down and our only remedy is to put our produce up. We have to pay for articles in lines, twines, nets, etc., we have to pay through the nose and why should we not get all we possibly can for our fish?

In his district, Fortune Bay, fish pays for everything that is eaten and if \$8.00 is to be the highest price payable for fish, how can people exist with the present high prices?

As for labor he represented the high cost class. Then men which he represented worked hard to obtain fish. Their home was on the ocean. They were out in all weather, sunshine or storm, often at the risk of their lives and it was only right and proper that they should be paid for it, and he would see that they were. (Cheers).

The Italian Consorzio was a government combination formed to keep the price of fish down irrespective of value.

When the schooner Armored left here with a cargo of fish and arrived at Gibraltar she was ordered to report to the Consorzio at Naples, and on her arrival she was kept two months before discharging. Consequently the Labrador fish in the hot climate had become rotten and the Consorzio would not accept it. The shore fish was also refused and was sold by the shipper at public auction, and fetched a higher price than the Consorzio offer. This fact itself proves that the Italian combine was not paying the price and was formed for the object of price-cutting.

To-day we are not allowed to sell

fish in Italy except through the Consorzio and we are at present selling fish cheaper to Italy than to any other country. They tell us, "We will give you so much or we won't buy it," and owing to our not being able to go into the open market and get our terms, we have to agree. Then, since the Consorzio will not disband and give us a chance, Newfoundland will do the dictating and if they want it, which they do, they must meet our terms. (Cheers).

To-day \$8.00 or \$10.00 for fish would run this country into bankruptcy and

while other countries are protecting the price of their produce, are we in Newfoundland expected to lay low and be squeezed?

He then took the Canadian flour situation and expounded that as soon as the American regulations were lifted, the Canadian farmers cut wheat prices and vied with each other in the shipments of flour. At once up went the price \$2.25 per barrel. Immediately the Canadian Government stepped in, regulated the price and prevented all price cutting. Why should not we in the same way protect our fish? It

was up to the voters in St. John's West to support Squires and Brownrigg and help them to complete what they have begun. If they wanted to lie low and let the Consorzio win, vote for Linegar and Martin, but if they wanted a clean government and a square deal, to vote for Squires and Brownrigg. (cheers).

As the oldest colony it is time for us to wake up and to see that, which we work for, and sweat for, is not taken away from us. The Liberal Reform Party while in power would endeavour to see to that in spite of all the foreign men who come here, and all others who would try to keep the market down. For it would not affect the fishermen only, but every man in the country and was a national matter.

In concluding, he urged the electors to vote the straight ticket for Squires and Brownrigg as the two vacant

seats in the House of Assembly belonged to St. John's West and should be filled by the Liberal Reform Party. He invited the West End to come in with the winning team, there was lots of room. (Cheers, cheers!)

HON. R. A. SQUIRES.

The Chairman announced that Hon. R. A. Squires would be the next speaker.

When the Prime Minister arose he was greeted with repeated cheers and such prolonged applause that it was several minutes before he could get a hearing.

Mr. Squires expressed his pleasure at again meeting a St. John's audience.

Mr. Brownrigg and himself were here again in the fight to keep the grafters out and he felt that after January 22nd the people of Newfoundland will see with joy that St. John's West is still the premier district.

(Cheers).

The speaker likened the business affairs of the country to that of a company, and in this connection it may be called Newfoundland Ltd., the people of the shareholders should treat those who govern them in the same manner as the shareholders in a business concern treat their directors. When they do their work right keep them there, when they do it wrong turn them out, when they rob put them in the penitentiary. (Hear, hear!)

Year by year those entrusted with the business of the country should give an account of their stewardship and furnish full and accurate information to the people of how their taxes were spent.

When he became Premier he found not a single record of any work that had been done by Sir Michael Cashin while he was Premier. He afterwards (Continued on page 6)

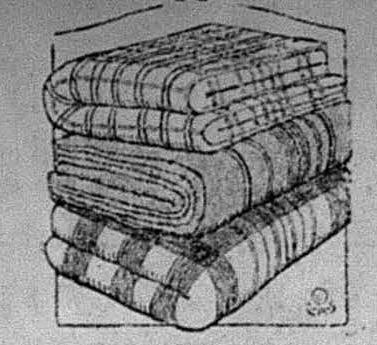
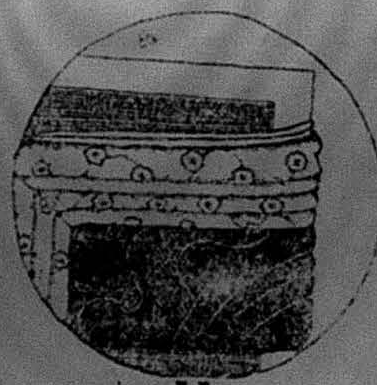
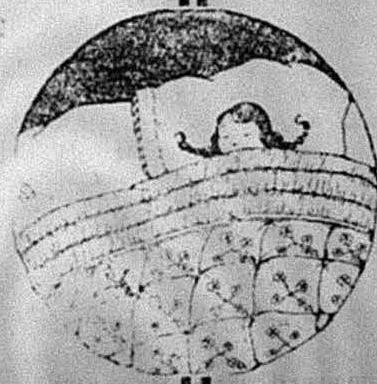
## SHE DIDN'T BUY THAT NEW DRESS

She "Diamond Dyed" All Her  
Old, Faded Apparel Just  
Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dye," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings.

The Direction Book with each package tells so plainly how to diamond dye over any color that you can not make a mistake.

To match any material, have diamond show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.



No such stock  
to be seen in  
the city

## Anderson's Great Winter Showing of Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, and General Bed Comforts --- Season Selling of 1920.

Snow-drifts of fresh, white, new Bed Comforts. New arrivals; never before equaled at retail. A Blanket selling of great merit.

Our display man has placed on show one of those snappy fresh window showings. It is certainly a striking event in Blanketown.

If you have a blanket need—supply it now. Values are without equal. Probably never before has it been possible to buy bed coverings of such high standard at such remarkable price concessions.

It pays to buy Bed Comforts at Anderson's—Come in and get your supply now.

## Blankets

Thick, comfortable and warm Blankets. We certainly have achieved leadership in these. Very large in quantity. Qualities excellent at each figure and a great variety to select from. They are not to be compared to the ordinary lines. 3,000 pairs to select from now.

60 x 80 inches	\$16.00 pair
64 x 84 "	18.50 "
64 x 84 "	20.00 "
64 x 84 "	21.00 "

## Quilts

This is surely Bed Comfort Headquarters. The Quilt is the greatest comfort of them all. There is nothing in this line the housekeeper needs now but we can supply. Every one new, and in special prices for this Winter selling. They save money. Better come in and look these over to-day.

66 x 72 inches	\$5.50 each
72 x 78 "	7.00 "
66 x 72 "	8.50 "
72 x 78 "	9.50 "

## Wool Nap Blankets

The keynote of this showing is economy, and and the chances for economies are so numerous and so plainly visible that it is shortsightedness not to buy now. The long looked for event has come. The qualities are not to be compared to the ordinary lines. They are such a splendid variety.

60 x 76 inches	\$6.75 pair
66 x 80 "	7.80 "
66 x 80 "	8.00 "
60 x 80 "	12.50 "

## Cotton Blankets

We must get ready now for expected coming Spring purchases. It is absolutely necessary to remove some of our bulk of these towering mountains of Cotton Blankets.

These are piled up by hundreds of pairs. Our stock rooms are laid out, the blankets are free and ready for your choosing.

45 x 72 inches	\$2.80 pair
50 x 72 "	3.20 "
60 x 76 "	4.20 "
64 x 72 "	4.50 "

See our great  
Window  
Showing

# ANDERSON'S

The New Building; Opposite the General Post Office



## We Always Have Some Good Values

To offer that you won't strike everywhere, and still have some today, despite the ever advancing American Market and the extra Ten Per Cent. Exchange we are "soaked" for the privilege of paying them our good coin.

### Floor Coverings. "Congoleum"

2 yards wide. The best of the American Floor Cloths. Special Price, \$1.89 yard.

### Men's Overcoats.

BEST AMER. TWEED COATS — Unlined, but heavy, and tailor finished. Regular \$25.00 for \$17.50. (Just to turn the stock into money.) TRENCH COATS — Values a surprise to everybody; only \$15.00, \$20.00 and upwards.

### Blankets

COTTON BLANKETS — From \$2.69 pair only. WOOL NAP BLANKETS — Full sizes at \$6.90 and \$7.70 pair. WOOL BLANKETS — At very lowest prices.

### Flannels & Piths.

STRIPED FLANNEL-LETTES — At 37 and 39c yard. WHITE WELSH FLANNELS. (Pure) WHITE SAXONY FLANNELS. RED FLANNELS.

## Some Late Arrivals in Ladies' Wear.

### Millinery Dept.

BLACK AND COLOURED VELVETS. TAFFETA SILK RIBBONS. BLACK, FANCY, and MOURNING and WHITE and COLOURED VEILINGS. BLACK TULLES.

### Skirts and Dresses

NOIRE UNDERSKIRTS — In Black and Coloured, from \$2.70 each. COSTUME SKIRTS — In Serges, Poplins, etc. SILK DRESSES — In the newest styles.

### Corsets

We now have the most complete range of CORSETS we have had for a long while. This includes shipments of our famous "W.B." and other Corsets from \$1.65 pair, also a range of Misses' and Children's Corsets and Bands. We have a range of Ladies' Corsets at 75c pair only, but not in all sizes.

### Handkerchiefs

Splendid assortment of LADIES' WHITE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS — At 8c, 17c, 20c and 25c and upwards.

HANDKERCHIEF BOXES — In various styles.

## Henry Blair

## Red Cross Line

The S.S. ROSALIND will probably sail from New York on January 10th, and from St. John's on January 20th inst. For passage fares, freight rates, space, etc., apply to

**Harvey & Co., Ltd.**  
AGENTS. jan2,tf

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING ADVOCATE.

## Triumphant Meeting Last Night Acclaims Squires and Brownrigg

OVERWHELMING ENTHUSIASM MAKES PLAIN THAT THE TORY CAMPAIGN IS ONLY A JOKE.

Capt. Leo Murphy Tells of Bribe Offered Him, \$2,000.00, to Get LeGrow and Small to Leave Squires and Join Cashin.

learned that absolutely no work at all had been done by Sir M. P. Cashin in his office as Prime Minister.

When Mr. Brownrigg went into the office of Minister of Finance and Customs, there were no records, no letters and no documents of any kind for years back found there. All these had been carted away to Sir Michael Cashin's house.

There being no papers or documents in connection with the four million dollar loan, it could not be learned how the \$186,000, that the loan cost in expenses, had been spent. To whom this money had been paid out and for what purposes it was paid could not be found out.

There were other reasons besides politics why Cashin and his crew wanted to see Squires and Brownrigg defeated in St. John's West. They thought that the backbone of the rigid investigation now being conducted would be broken, or that there would be less vigor put into the searching enquiry into the Cashin party's career of graft and corruption.

The Tories were fully alive to the fact that while Brownrigg is Finance Minister there would be no chicanery or covering up of past scandals.

Mr. Brownrigg has already established a record in floating a one million dollar loan at a cost of less than \$1,000. Had Brownrigg been Finance Minister when the four million dollar loan was raised it would have cost only \$3,000 instead of \$186,000 (hear, hear).

He (Mr. Squires) hoped that when the House opens to be able to find who got the money expended as expenses of the loan, and then perhaps some of it may be got back as other corrupt expenditures had been.

In Ferryland District previous to the election \$11,000 had been spent in buying votes. The Department of Justice by direction of Mr. Warren, had sent out Detective O'Neill along the Southern Shore and \$9,000 of this \$11,000 had been recovered from the people to whom it had been given to influence their votes for Cashin and Moore. Large sums of the people's money had been spent in St. John's West also in a mad attempt to buy the votes by the grafters.

There was now in his office for any body to see, a cheque for \$150.00 public money given by Mr. Woodford to a man whose vote he wanted to buy. The man had returned the cheque and it will be used against Woodford at the election trials.

Blank orders on the Board of Works had been used by Higgins, Woodford and Bennett by the hundred. These orders would be filled in with prices as needed in trucking for votes and were simply bribery papers. (Hear, hear.)

Never again, said the speaker, will one of these men have a chance of an Executive seat, for the time has now come when this country will forever rid itself of graft and demoralisation. Public offices will be cleansed of impurity and the men who enriched themselves at the expense of the blood that flowed so freely, will never again be trusted. (applause.)

Tyranny and greed by rulers are the seeds of revolution! We, as a British people could no longer submit to these things. The career of tyranny, greed and dishonor had to end and on November 3rd Newfoundland was saved from revolution by the defeat of the men who were dragging her down to the depths of infamy. (cheers.)

The time has arrived when the tone of public morality must be raised. A country is honored as far as her public men take the part of honor, for how can a poor man on the street be expected to be honest, or a voter be honest when they see dishonest rulers plundering public funds. Facts and figures should be laid before the people every year and honest rulers have no fear of doing so. Honest public men will never leave the offices they vacate bare of documents.

In referring to the foolish campaign utterances of the Tory papers the Premier read an extract from yesterday's Tell-tale-gram which blamed the Government for the bad weather, snow blockades, etc., and had the sun spots occurred on December 17 as predicted, they no doubt would have been blamed for these also. (laughter.)

The fish regulations were next discussed and it was shown that all the talk against them was because those who were indulging in it thought that the voters of St. John's West knew

nothing or cared nothing of fishery matters.

On December 20th, bye-elections had been held in the Districts of Fortune Bay, Harbor Grace, Trinity, Bonaville and Twillingate. In all these Districts there was no opposition to the Government and no talk about the fishery regulations because the Cashinites knew these were fishing districts and that the fishermen voters knew what was needed to keep up the price of codfish. The Tories would not talk fish to the fishermen. They did not dare oppose the fish export regulations in the fishing districts, but here in St. John's, where we are not fishermen, they were talking fish morning, noon and night.

Their deceit is plain because they would not talk against the fish regulations in the outports. (applause.)

The slump in the price of codfish talked last summer did not happen because the Government had kept up the price and stood behind it.

The speaker then explained the appointment of trade agents in Spain and Italy and how this would help us from glutting certain markets. Mr. Hawes, our Italian agent, had sold the Consorzio 150,000 quintals of fish (cheers) at a high price, (cheers) and half the quantity to be packed in casks (cheers). The Consorzio had to buy it at our price or do without it. (loud and continuous cheers.)

We have a wrecker from the South Coast who knows about bacon, a lawyer who helps Reid to starve strikers, a school inspector, an undertaker and a cooper talking fish. Let these people go back to their wrecks and other callings and leave fishery matters alone. (applause.)

Continuing, the speaker gave a comprehensive description of methods of shipping fish in packages to different markets and plainly demonstrated that under the new regulations, as time progresses, more and more fish will be shipped in packages and more employment given to coopers.

The coal situation was next taken up. In 1918 our importation of coal was 75,000 tons. In 1919 it was 87,000 tons, or 11,000 tons more. Six thousand tons had arrived in port today and other cargoes were due soon. There will be no shortage and the scare the Tories were trying to raise about coal was another of the visions that they were seeing before their death. (applause.)

Kerosene oil had not gone up. Raw oil had, we use none of this. In interviews which the Premier had with the local managers of the Standard Oil Co., and the Imperial Oil Co., he was told that kerosene oil would not increase in price.

We are told that flour had gone up and that the government was to blame. Beef had gone down ten dollars and mutton a barrel. The government claims no credit for the drop in beef because they had no more to do with it than they had with the increase of flour prices in Canada.

When the United States removed the restrictions against Canadian wheat there would have been a slump in prices only the Canadian Wheat Board enforced regulations to keep up the price of wheat, as we did on our fish.

Flour stocks here are being sold at the old prices and must continue so because the government has appointed a food control board.

Some members appointed on this board knew nothing of their appointment yet. They were there now and he would tell them of their appointment before the meeting. The Board was then named as follows:—Hon. A. W. Mews, H. W. LeMessurier, C. M. G., J. J. McKay, President Board of Trade; Jas. J. McGrath, President L.S.P.U., T. C. Noel, President N. I. W. A.

These gentlemen will get no pay but lots of work. The representatives of organized labor on the board will be able to keep their unions informed of all ups and downs in prices and the reasons therefore, as it is only right that the people should know these things. (cheers.)

Revision of taxation was next discussed and the policy of making those who can bear the burden best pay most was announced. (cheers.)

It was shown that over one thousand children in St. John's alone today cannot be accommodated in the schools if they were all to be sent.

Means must be found to remedy this evil and a live government that is not for graft can do it. (cheers) The late government had made no

## THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE ASPIRIN

Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Aspirin—No others!



If you don't see the "Bayer Cross" on the tablets, refuse them—they are not Aspirin at all.

Your druggist gladly will give you the genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" because genuine Aspirin now is made by Americans and owned by an American Company.

There is not a cent's worth of German interest in Aspirin, all rights being purchased from the U. S. Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. But now you can get genuine Aspirin, plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross." Aspirin proved safe by millions for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark (Newfoundland registration No. 761), of Bayer Manufacture of Monacette, Germany, of Salicylic Acid.

The Bayer Co., Inc., U.S.A.

attempt to face this problem and now they were shouting the bugle of undenominational schools when an effort was to be made to promote the education of our people.

The beneficial results attained through our denominational system were shown to be a big asset to the country. We could not possibly build or maintain all the schools which the religious fervor and heroic self sacrifice of our people have erected and keep up, nor could we get paid men to do the educational work done by our clergymen even if we could afford the cost. It was madness for any person to say that a change from the present system could be contemplated or carried into effect. (applause.)

The present government will encourage and promote education because we want an intelligent people who will be interested in good, and businesslike government.

It is not for pay, patronage of jobs that votes on January 22nd are being asked for, but for the cause of reform "Look back," said the speaker, "and see if you every had a business government before. Men of St. John's West know that now they have a live, as energetic, and as clean bunch of men in power as ever held office." (hear! hear!)

"Give us an opportunity and see what we can do. Any bunch of Newfoundlanders who say they can do a thing will do it." (hear! hear!)

"Look at the West End committee, they say they will elect Squires and Brownrigg without east end help, therefore rally to the support of a young, clean, energetic government. Show Newfoundland that in St. John's West there is a body of men who will not stand for graft but who will put a sane business proposition through." (cheers, loud cheers.)

When the prime minister had finished defending applause was kept up for a long time with calls from every part of the hall for him to speak again.

At last he stepped forth and spoke for over twenty minutes on the housing question. He paid well deserved tributes to Hon. John Anderson, Hon. M. P. Gibbs and Mr. James J. McGrath for their untiring efforts on behalf of better homes for workingmen.

He announced that the government had decided to remit the legal registration fees of \$250.00 for the incorporation of the company, and would likewise admit duty free hardware and sanitary appliances to be used in the erection of the new homes.

Loud and prolonged applause again marked the finish of the premier's second address to the enthusiastic voters of St. John's West.

Mr. Squires also announced that the government had given the new company a sound financial standing which enabled them to at once proceed and make all necessary arrangements for lumber and other building materials with all required sanitary appliances.

At the unanimous request of the soldiers present, Capt. Leo Murphy was the next speaker and informed those present that during the short time in power, Col. Bernard, president of the G.W.V.A., had told him, that those who had fought overseas had received kind and hospitable treatment from the present prime minister and no man in the history of the country had fought greater odds than Hon. R. A. Squires.

Four weeks ago he (Capt. Murphy) was called to an interview and was asked how much money he required to swing over the two soldier candidates—Mr. F. LeGrow and Mr. H. Small—to the opposition and was asked whether \$2,000 would be sufficient. The offer came from a prominent member of the late government. Capt.

## PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency  
SIR CHARLES  
ALEXANDER  
HARRIS, Knight  
Commander of  
the Most Distinguished  
Order of  
St. Michael and  
St. George, Companion  
of the Most Honourable  
Order of the Bath, Commander

WHEREAS I did by Proclamation dated the 20th day of November, A.D. 1919, issued under the Imports and Exports (Restriction) Act, 1918, prohibit the exportation of Codfish except under conditions therein specified;

And whereas the power to control the exportation of Codfish under the provisions of the said Act and under the said Proclamation has been questioned in the Supreme Court;

And whereas the Supreme Court has declared that the provisions of the said Proclamation are illegal;

And whereas it is proposed to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the said judgment of the Supreme Court;

And whereas the said Proclamation of November 20th, 1919, was made necessary by conditions arising out of the state of war, and was designed to prevent a sudden collapse of prices of which at that time there was danger, and could have been issued under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, if it had not appeared that there was ample power under the Imports and Exports (Restriction) Act, 1918;

And whereas it is necessary in the interests of the trade of the Colony that in the meantime the exportation of Codfish should be controlled, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, by and with the advice and consent of my Council, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and the Amendments thereto, and under all other powers vested in me, prohibit, from the date hereof, the exportation of Codfish to all destinations outside Newfoundland, except—

(1) Under License to be granted by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which License may contain and be issued under conditions to be observed by the holder of such License, and such License may at any time be revoked by me in Council.

(2) After the approval and confirmation by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the sale, price, terms of sale, method of shipment and arrangements regarding the destination and consignment of each shipment of Codfish to be exported under such License.

(3) After the filing with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of an Affidavit made by the holder of such License, or his duly qualified agent, describing the quality of each shipment of Codfish.

(4) Under a permit for each shipment of Codfish under said License, to be obtained from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and filed with the proper Customs Officer.

(5) Under such Rules and Regulations as may be made from time to time by me in Council.

Of which all persons are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, St. John's, this 9th day of January, A.D. 1920.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. A. SQUIRES,  
Colonial Secretary.

The schooner Annie L. Warren, laden with fish by Monroe & Co., has sailed from Gibraltar to Alicante, Spain.

## SMART SHOES

### The Tourist

Line of Shoes Are Still to  
The Front.

With smart snappy styles in black and Tan  
Leathers in Lace, Button, and Blucher Styles.  
Regular Tourist "Quality."

Prices from \$9.00 to \$10.50

## PARKER & MONROE

Limited,  
THE SHOE MEN





## Public Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the time for sending to this office, tenders in respect of four coastal steamers called for under the public of the 17th December last, is extended to the 1st day of March next.

R. A. SQUIRES,  
Colonial Secretary.

Department of Colonial Secretary,  
January 5th, 1920.

Jan 5, 9, 15, 20, 27, Feb 5

## Notice!

Those who have not made application for Telephone Service within the past month or two should do so as soon as possible.

This applies also to present telephone subscribers who want additional telephones installed.

It is expected that the new telephone system will be in operation within nine months, meanwhile the Company will continue to operate the present telephone system, which it has taken over from the Anglo and Western Union Telegraph Companies.

Applications made now will assist the Company materially in laying out its cables and lines to the best advantage and much less time will be lost in supplying applicants with telephone service.

Address applications to:

**Avalon Telephone Co., Ltd.,**  
ROOMS 9-10.

Bank of Montreal Building.

P. O. Box 913.  
Jan 5, Tue, Thur, Sat 2 o'clock

## TO-DAY IN HISTORY



Fort Fisher  
Fifty-five captured, January 15, 1865. Fort Fisher, N. C., was  
Blind a Con... Answer to you... Left side down in body and rain.

## Mr. Foley Replies

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir:—In yesterday's issue of The Evening Telegram there appeared a letter from one J. R. Smallwood headed "Mr. Foley Answered."

This rambling effusion is thus intended as an answer to my straightforward indictment of Messrs. Linegar and Caldwell in The Post, Star, and Advocate for having forsaken the cause of Labor when they joined up with the Tory party in the St. John's West bye-election.

I want to call the attention of the public to the fact that neither Mr. Linegar nor Mr. Caldwell have attempted to justify their action but instead they get a presumptuous youth, who is not a voter, to publish a lot of rubbish that has no bearing on the charges I made against Messrs. Linegar and Caldwell.

If either Mr. Linegar or Mr. Caldwell can justify the step they have taken, it is up to them to do so; this, Mr. Editor, it appears, they cannot do and they seek to draw a red herring across their serpent trail by telling their prattling aesthetic henchman, Smallwood, to have a go at Foley.

They knew that this bumptious advocate of rank socialistic doctrines was not possessed with any ideas of Christian moral principles and so would not scruple to pervert the truth in order to make me appear to be wrong. I shall show presently where this fellow Smallwood stated deliberate falsehoods in his letter.

It is with regret that I am forced to realize that the two men with whom I fought a battle for the recognition of labor in the general election have so far departed from the principles we then stood for that they cannot now justify their transfer of allegiance to the persons who were, and who are today, the worst enemies of labor in Newfoundland.

Now for one or two of Smallwood's falsehoods. He says that at the meeting of the Workingmen's Party Committee (in the N. I. W. A. rooms), at which it was decided to put a man on the Cashin ticket, there were 100 members present and 95 voted in favor of the proposal. I stated that

there were 51 present and 42 voted for the proposal. This I must stick to because I counted them. Therefore Smallwood lies. No small lies either, only 46 men.

Again, Smallwood says, that he stood at my elbow, on the Saturday night preceding Monday of the election, as the open air meeting was being held on the corner and prompted me with subjects with which to keep up my speech.

Here again he departs from truth. He was behind me all right, but I received no promptings from him. In fact he gave me great annoyance by shouting at the Cashinites who were passing by and I had to make a request that he keep quiet.

I will ask any sensible thinking person who may read this does he think it at all likely that after making scores of speeches during the campaign I would have to depend on a prompter on the last night, and even did I want a prompter I would not choose a "bedlammer" boy to fill that office.

Smallwood says I am not a St. John's man. I plead guilty to this terrible charge, so would many of our greatest dignitaries in church and state, also quite a few of our leading professional men, if any "silly ass" (as Mr. Morine would say) were foolish enough to find fault with them on that account.

In a couple of places he says I would not be able to find my way around St. John's West without a guide.

This certainly would be some task for a man who has found his way without a guide around many of the largest cities on the American continent from Mexico to Canada, as I have done, when St. John's West is practically comprised within an area of about a mile one way by half a mile the other way.

But would Smallwood himself find his way back if he were brought into the trackless forest and left by himself a few miles from any road or pathway?

Would he find his way into harbor if he were placed in a fishing punt, (where I served my apprenticeship) five miles from the land?

Any person born in Newfoundland should be able to measure up to these qualifications, if not he has no business to question the ability of any person to find his way over an area of half a square mile, even though that area may be partially covered with houses.

If the reading public of St. John's never before had an illustration of the silliness of a presumptuous youth, they have had it in the foolish effusions of this vain little coxcomb Smallwood, whose mind has been filled with absurd ideas through reading rank socialistic literature of the kind that is condemned by all Christian churchmen the world over.

I have now done with this fellow Smallwood. If Linegar or Caldwell have anything to say to me through the press, let them come forward and I am prepared to deal with them. Meanwhile it may be just as well if they would advise the "Late editor" of The Industrial Worker to leave the "Labor" vote of the West End towards the Cashin candidates. Instead J. R. S. should begin to turn Cash in.

MICHAEL FOLEY.

St. John's Jan. 13, 1920.

THE RECTOR OF LORRHA North Tipperary, the Rev. R. N. Perdue, drowned himself in a tank of water 2½ feet deep in the rectory garden. He had been much disturbed by malicious rumors that he had boycotted the threshings of two of his parishioners. These people at the inquest swore that there was no truth whatever in the story, but the rector's wife, who found the body testified that he had been much upset by the



## "I Am Glad to See You Pass Back, My Boy"

"WELL, I'm hungry." "Good. It is a long time since I knew you to be hungry, unless it was for candy or some fancy dishes."

"Guess you are right, Dad."

"And what makes you so hungry?"

"I don't know, unless it is the Dr. Chase's Nerve Food mother is giving me."

"Something is making you look better, anyway; you have more color and seem to have more snap about you. Have you been weighed lately?"

"Yes, I have gained six pounds since I began taking the Nerve Food. Mother weighs me every week."

"That is fine. Now I hope you will be able to do better at school. I like to see you at the head of your class or near it."

"I guess you did not have a fair chance before. You were half starved and we did not know it."

"That was no fault of yours, Dad."

"Perhaps not, in a way, for there was always plenty to eat, but the trouble was we did not see that you got what was good for you, and you got away under weight."

"One thing certain, I am feeling a lot

better now, so I guess it must be from using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

"Yes, we shall give the Nerve Food credit for doing a whole lot, for I am sure you would never have gained up so quickly without it."

"Who told you about it, Dad?"

"I read in the paper that one boy in every three was under weight from malnutrition, and that was why so many boys were nervous, irritable and backward at school. Then I began to think about you and decided that you were not having a fair chance."

"You will not need to worry about me any more."

"No, I hope not, and I am going to warn other people of the risk they are running of having their children becoming physical and nervous wrecks for lack of proper nourishment. You had better go out and get some fresh air now before dark."

In order to be sure of getting the genuine Dr. Chase's Nerve Food it is only necessary to see the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

At All Druggists and Dealers

**GERALD S. DOYLE, St. John's, Sole Agent**

## A SENSIBLE MOVE

As a householder, and the owner of property, you cannot possibly make a more sensible move than in applying to my Company to protect you from loss by fire. Such a move will give you a feeling of security, as, if your property should be destroyed, you can quickly realize the value of what you lost.

PERCIE JOHNSON,  
The Insurance Man.

## I. J. St. John



40 Very Choice Turkeys  
Beet, Parsnips and  
Carrots.

Turnips and Cabbage  
Citron and Lemon Peel  
Shelled Almonds and  
Walnuts

Asstd. Icings and Spices  
Skipper Sardines 25c tin

Pure Gold Extracts  
Asstd. Syrups 35c. bottle  
Very Fine Large Apples

40c. doz.  
and  
the best 60c and 65c  
Tea  
in the City.

AT

**I. J. St. John**

136 & 138 Duckworth St.

## FOREIGN NEWS

PARIS, Jan. 14—The Council of three, Premier Lloyd George, Great Britain, Premier Clemenceau, France, Tuesday at fifty killed and a hundred wounded, according to a Reuters continued their consideration of the respondent. The police were finally Flume question. The Jugo Slavs failed to appear before the council today. It is said the Slovenes have objected to the Italian proposal that Flume be a free city with its territory extending to the present Italian frontier.

BERLIN, Jan. 14—The Social Democratic party has issued an appeal to its members not to allow themselves to be provoked by independent and communist wire pullers who are directly responsible for bloodshed and want to continue to play unscrupulous game with human lives.

PARIS, Jan. 14—According to the Temps, the Supreme Council at one of its recent sittings decided to recognize the complete independence of Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.

DAKAR, French West Africa, Jan. 14—The Italian liner Principessa Matilde was reported on Saturday last to have been sunk by a mine with loss of seven hundred lives.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Jan. 14—The steamer Anversville reports having passed in the Bay of Biscay one of the life-boats of the steamer Afrique.

The boat was not occupied. Sails, masts and oars were washed in their usual places. The Anversville searched the vicinity in which the boat was found but found no wreckage or survivors.

## We are Open to Make Contracts

For the Following for Spring Delivery in Quantities.  
FENCE RAILS, ROUND AND FLAT  
FENCE POSTS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE  
FLAKE BEAMS AND LONGERS  
DRY FIRE WOOD, ANY LENGTH S.  
BIRCH JUNKS AND KINDLING WOOD IN BDL.  
WHARF PLANK, 3 INCHES THICK  
ROUGH LUMBER AND SCANTLING  
WHARF SHORES.

**W. H. HYNES**

—dec 11, tu, th, daily, sat, weekly 2m

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GET OUR PRICES ON

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Black and Galvanized Pipe, Bar Iron, Wire Ropes, Bronze Rod,  
Brass and Copper Tubes, Bolts and Nuts, Pig Lead, Solder, Etc., Etc.

**WILLIAM HEAP & CO.,  
LIMITED**

Renout Building, : : St. John's



## The Evening Advocate

The Evening Advocate.

The Weekly Advocate.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"

Issued by the Union Publishing Company, Limited, Proprietors, from their office, Duckworth Street, three doors West of the Savings Bank.

ALEX. W. MEWS Editor  
R. HIBBS Business Manager



("To Every Man His Own")

Letters and other matter for publication should be addressed to Editor. All business communications should be addressed to the Union Publishing Company, Limited.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By mail The Evening Advocate to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, \$2.50 per year, to the United States of America, \$5.00 per year.

The Weekly Advocate to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, 80 cents per year; to the United States of America, \$1.50 per year.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920.

## THE PRICE OF FLOUR

Lack of space prevents us from commenting on the fact that in reply to a request from Premier Squires to the Canadian Government that Canada will not exact the export duty of two dollars a barrel on flour now in force in that country, a reply was received late last night which conveyed the good news that the request would be granted. This is an indication of the activity of the Squires Government in dealing with the question of foodstuffs, and the people will appreciate the saving of two dollars a barrel, which is thus made by Mr. Squires' prompt action.

## COOPERS! ATTENTION!!

The Tories have been backing Smith and Shipman, Agents for Aron & Co., friends of the Italian Combine and represented by Mr. Impudent Gridley. NOW WE LEARN THAT SMITH AND SHIPMAN IMPORT COOPERAGE STOCK AND GET IT ASSEMBLED IN NEWFOUNDLAND TO PUT THEIR FISH IN! A lot of imported cooperage stock is even now in St. John's.

What do you think of that? Ask Sir M. P. Cashin what he means by fooling you as he has done!

### "THE MAGPIES"

The cheerful "Magpies" have visited Waterford Hall and the Jensen Camp and delighted the patients at both places with the charming variety of their entertainment. From the opening chorus of greeting to the close, the programme goes gaily on with vim and brightness. The words of this chorus, we hear, were written by Miss Harris, the music by Mr. F. Emerson; both deserve heartfelt congratulations for its success. Solos, duets, choruses, recitations follow each other in quick succession, and two sketches—"The Hello Girl," a clever sketch, local and appropriate, written by Commander Fern, and another, "A Figure of Speech," keeps up the laughter of the evening. And now, having given away the names of three of the Magpies, we may as well satisfy the curiosity of so many by finishing the list: Miss Jameson, Miss Keegan, and Col. Bernard complete the troupe and it goes without saying, add their quota to the success of the entertainment.

When at last "the Magpies" Christmas work of kindness is over, and the different institutions they are visiting have had their evenings of pleasure, they will disappoint the community at large if they retire to their nests, without giving a public performance of their bright and jolly entertainment. We feel certain that we can assure them of a bumper house.

The s.s. Sassa has been at Green Pond the past 3 days and no word of shows, of Shubenacadie, has a pen her sailing from there was received today.

### NFLD. POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual meeting of the Poultry Association was held in the Board of Trade Rooms on Monday night. The President, Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G., was chairman, while Secretary Calver, Judge Reid, Treasurer Butler and other members were present. Reports of the Secretary on the November poultry show, the Treasurer's statement of finance, and letters from Judge Frank Jackson and Professor Landry of Truro College, were read with great enthusiasm. Professor Landry sent in reports to January 2nd of the first Nova Scotia egg laying contest now being held at Truro, N.S., under Government supervision at the Agricultural College. Some thirty pens of five birds each are entered, chiefly Barr'd Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, S. C. R. I. Reds, Wyandottes. The contest started Nov. 1, and so far the birds laying the largest number of eggs is a pen of 5 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red hens, owned by Mr. John Retson, Truro, laying 170 eggs to date, weighing 304 ounces; second pen is a pen of Barr'd Plymouth Rocks, owned by John R. McMullen, Truro, with 133 eggs, weighing 255 ounces; White Leghorns are third with 120 eggs, weighing 229 ounces, owned by R. H. Evans, of Trenton.

We notice Judge Henry, an old visitor to Newfoundland poultry pond the past 3 days and no word of shows, of Shubenacadie, has a pen her sailing from there was received today.

## A Bargain in Flour!

We have for sale cheap (in lots to suit purchasers) 800 barrels of Standard Flour. Must be applied for this week.

TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED

**Harvey & Co'y., Ltd.**

### OBITUARY

MRS. DR. LEHR

Mrs. (Dr.) Lehr who died at Boston yesterday after a short illness, was Miss Maud Fitzgerald, of Harbor Grace. Her father was a Charter Member of the Benevolent Irish Society. Her brother, Mr. Henry Fitzgerald, is the Magistrate of Grand Falls. There are four married sisters living in America and another brother Andrew in Montreal. We understand that the remains will be brought to Nfld. for interment and will arrive by the first incoming express.

has not laid a single egg to date.

This contest has been undertaken to show what number of eggs and weight can be produced by five pens of pure bred type in a year as a test of the birds and strain. Prof. Landry also kindly sent a photograph of the pens to Vice-President Williams.

The Association is now nine years old, and is in a most flourishing condition, financially and otherwise. It had a hard fight during the war on account of high-priced feeds. Many became discouraged, but now things are getting normal and many are increasing their interest in poultry culture again.

The President's report for the year was then read and will appear in a subsequent issue. After the report was read, the annual election of officers took place, resulting as follows:

Hon. President—George W. Gushue, Esq.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—Hon. Dr. A. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture; Percie Johnson and R. B. Job, Esqs.

President—H. W. LeMessurier, Esq., C.M.G.

1st Vice-President—Walter Reid, Esq.

2nd Vice-President—Stephen Emberley, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—John F. Calver, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer—W. R. Butler, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—Stanley White, Esq.

Directors—Messrs. Capt. Eli Dawe, John O'Driscoll, Thomas Lynch, John Duff and Geo. R. Williams.

Auditors—Messrs. Harvey McNeil, and E. A. Payne.

At the February meeting a paper will be read by Judge Reid, an Honorary member of the American Poultry Association, on the subject of "My trip to Indianapolis Poultry Show and visit to the famous White Rock poultry farms of W. R. Fitchel, at Hope, Indiana."

The members are looking forward to a very pleasant evening when the genial Judge gives his lecture.

If promptness, courtesy, first-class work and right prices will get your trade then we are in line for it. Union Publishing Company, Ltd.

### LOCAL ITEMS

ROPER & THOMPSON'S, (noon)—

Barometer 28.95; Thermometer 28.

At 6 p.m. yesterday the express left Humbermouth for here with the Glencoe's passengers.

The whaler Cabot arrived from Carbonear yesterday with a load of cod-liver oil for W. A. Munu.

The Bonavista trophy match arranged for this evening in the Curling Rink between the Greens and Reds, has been postponed owing to the death of Mr. T. J. Duley.

The shore train which left here yesterday morning arrived at Avondale last night. No train was dispatched from Carbonear for St. John's yesterday, the road being blocked with snow.

To-morrow the season for troutling will open but it is not likely that many will venture out on the ponds which contain a thick ice bridge but which are covered with snow. However some enthusiasts are not to be deterred and these will try their luck on some of the nearby lakes and streams.

## PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles. No surgical operation required.

Dr. Cass's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you, too. A box of ointment, or Extractum, Bolex & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Among the buyers leaving by the s.s. Digby today are Messrs. A. H. Greaves, R. Innes, R. G. Ross, G. Grimes, A. Robertson, A. K. Lumsden, S. Lumsden, G. Hall, J. F. Parker, L. F. Perlin and N. Snow.

During the past two days Inspector Coaker in the East End and Inspector Neville in the West End have gangs of men at work and horses carting away the snow from Water Street and dumping it in the public coves. The street since the last big storm has been in a pretty bad state, the piles of snow had become frozen and had to be dug out. Men hauling fish and goods of other kinds had all they could to get along and drivers and horses suffered much in trying to negotiate the thoroughfare.

### REID CO'S SHIPS

The Argyle not reported leaving Placentia.

The Clyde is at Valleyfield.

The Glencoe left Port aux Basques 8.35 p.m. yesterday.

The Home left St. John's 12.30 p.m. yesterday.

The Kyle is due at St. John's 3.30 p.m.

The Meigs left St. John's 1 p.m. yesterday.

The Sagana is at St. John's.

The Petrel is at Clarendville.

### BUSINESS CHANCES

MILLIONS are suffering with Rheumatism. Most important discovery of the age. A herb that actually drives the most stubborn case of Rheumatism entirely out of the system. People write us and say they are astounded at the results, especially on the kidneys. Just think the money making possibilities. Representatives wanted. \$1.12 pound, postpaid, 10 pounds \$5 express paid. Rheumatism Herb Co., Venice, California

## "SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

### SHIPPING NOTES

The s.s. Prospero left Tilt Cove yesterday, going North.

The s.s. Portia left Cape Broyle at 10 a.m. today, going West.

The Sachem arrived at Liverpool on the 10th, after a good run from here.

The s.s. Othar left Bell Island yesterday for Portugal Cove but had to return owing to the high sea caused by the storm, in Conception Bay. The ship, however, got over to Portugal Cove this morning and brought a number of passengers. The road leading to the city is filled with deep drifts and the millman had a hard time of it getting to the city today.

### LODGE DUDLEY INSTALLATION

The installation of the officers of Lodge Dudley, S.O.E.B.S., took place on Tuesday night in Victoria Hall. Bro. A. G. Williams, D.D.S.P., was installing officer, assisted by Bro. W. H. Pike, P.P., of Lodge Empire as Grand Guide, and Bro. C. Wallar, P.P., as Grand Guard. The officers for 1920 are as follows:

W.P.—C. A. Crowther.

W.P.—C.R. Puddister.

W.V.P.—B. R. Taylor.

W. Chap.—Geo. LeDrew.

W. Sec'y.—Jas. Hastings.

W. Fin. Sec'y.—Wilson Clark.

W. Treas.—G. P. Hutchings.

1st Guide—Bro. J. Hemmen.

2nd Guide—Bro. R. Pike.

3rd Guide—Bro. E. Dowdell.

4th Guide—Bro. G. Crossman.

5th Guide—Bro. J. Pect.

6th Guide—Bro. C. Moore.

I. G.—Bro. M. Spurrell.

O. G.—Bro. Wm. Thistle, Sr.

Auditors—P. P's Pope and J. L. Noonan.

Trustees—P. P's Collier, Butler and Andrews.

### HAD NARROW ESCAPE

While Mr. Charles Lester with another friend and his was driving home along New Gower Street Friday night last the sleigh in which they were almost upset in a gulch. All were thrown out and Mr. Lester's left leg caught in the knee of the sleigh. The horse bolted and he narrowly escaped having his leg torn off or at the best broken. He managed to grasp the reins and hold the animal in, escaping with a very severe sprain which necessitated the services of a doctor and confined him to his home.

### PRETTY DRESSED WINDOW

Uniquely Arranged Window Decorations At John Anderson's

For the past few days the attention of the public has been focussed on the windows of Anderson's dry goods store, Water Street, where a great display of blankets of all kinds of three thousand recently imported is made. This necessarily prosaic but acceptable article of winter wear in every Newfoundland household would not attract particular notice but for the very artistic manner in which it is displayed. The window contains blankets only, every variety of them, and the display takes the shape of a log house or cabin done with rolls of blankets, and is known to the artistic designer, Mr. Harry Carnell, as "The Blanket Bay Hotel." It is especially imposing at night as the interior is lit with electric bulbs which throw their light on the scene through cunningly placed windows in the miniature structure, which are colored in red. The entrance to the cabin is also brilliantly illuminated and the cute little building is surmounted by the Union Jack. It has to be seen at night to be properly appreciated, and the display will be kept going for the next three weeks.

A full page ad, drawing attention to this unique exhibition appears in The Advocate today.

### ALONG THE RAILWAY

An express left here today at 1 o'clock with local passengers, going, if possible, to Port aux Basques. No shore train was despatched this morning.

The weather is fairly fine across country today.

One of the rotaries has gone down the Brigus branch to clear the line to Carbonear, and the other went west today to clear the track ahead of the local express which left here at 1 p.m. today.

Men and plows are clearing the Heart's Content and Placentia branches today, but the Bay de Verde and Trepassey lines are badly blocked and will not be cleared for a day or so.

### NURSES HOLD ENJOYABLE DANCE

Last night the Nurses and Sisters of the General Hospital gave a supper and dance at the Nurses' Home, quite a number of gentlemen friends being present. A splendid programme was furnished by Bailey and Myron's orchestra, and a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent by all, the festivities being kept up till after midnight. Dr. Carnell acted during the evening as floor manager, and at the close, in his usual pleasing manner proposed a vote of thanks to the Nurses and Sisters, which was heartily accorded.

### A HANDSOME ADDITION

If you want to make a handsome addition to your household, what better can you get than a Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase? Apart from its fine appearance, it is, without exception, the best method of preserving books, and keeping them in dustless condition.

PERCIE JOHNSON, LIMITED.

City Club Corner.

## We are busy manufacturing Suits, Pants, Overcoats, Overalls, Shirts, etc.,

For the Multitude

And are constantly devising new methods to improve the make of our garments with the result that for

## Style, Fit and Finish

our products are all that can be desired by the most fastidious person.

When buying a Suit ask to be shown our Pinch Back Style or one of the following Popular Brands,

**Americus, Fitreform, Faultless, Progress, Superior, Truefit, Stilenfit.**

Manufactured by the oldest and largest Clothing Manufacturing Establishment in the Dominion.

Wholesale only

**Newfoundland Clothing Co'y., Limited**

## Reid-Newfoundland Company

## NOTICE!

**S. S. KYLE will leave St. John's direct for North Sydney at 10 a.m., Saturday, January 17th., taking passengers.**

**Reid-Newfoundland Company**